USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 12

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

The week began extremely hot and rain free allowing some fields to be planted that have been too wet all spring, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Planting of corn is nearing completion with some intended acreage being switched to soybeans or left idle due to the lateness of the season. Planting of soybeans progressed at a rapid pace and is now about 7 days behind last year and 6 days behind the 5-year average. The winter wheat crop has started to turn color in southern and central areas with harvest expected to begin in the next few weeks. Farmers were also busy replanting drowned out spots, spraying herbicides, applying nitrogen to corn and cutting and baling hay.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 5.2 **days suitable for field work**. Ninety-six percent of the intended **corn** acreage has been **planted** compared with 100 percent last year and 98 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 96 percent of the crop has been planted in the north, 97 percent in the central region and 95 percent in the south. Eighty-one percent of the corn acreage has **emerged** compared with 96 percent last year and 92 percent for the 5-year average.

Seventy-eight percent of the intended **soybean** acreage has been **planted** compared with 87 percent last year and 86 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 76 percent of the crop has been planted in the north, 83 percent in the central region and 72 percent in the south. Fifty-four percent of the soybean acreage has **emerged** compared with 78 percent last year and 73 percent for the 5-year average.

Ninety-six percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has **headed** compared with 100 percent last year and 99 percent for the 5-year average. **Winter wheat condition** is rated 58 percent good to excellent compared with 69 percent last year at this time.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Pasture condition continues to improve and is rated 64 percent good to excellent compared with 81 percent last year. The first cutting of hay is reported to be heavy and of good quality. **Livestock** remain in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg.
	Percent			
Corn Planted	96	82	100	98
Corn Emerged	81	57	96	92
Soybeans Planted	78	49	87	86
Soybeans Emerged	54	26	78	73
Winter Wheat Headed	96	93	100	99
Alfalfa, First Cutting	75	51	74	73

CROP CONDITION

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excel-lent
			Percent		
Corn	2	8	36	43	11
Soybean	2	7	36	47	8
Winter Wheat	3	10	29	47	11
Pasture	1	6	29	48	16

SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK

Soil Moisture	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
		Percent	
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	6	2	3
Adequate	71	68	49
Surplus	23	30	48
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	0
Short	3	2	2
Adequate	71	62	62
Surplus	26	36	36
Days Suitable	5.2	5.0	3.1

CONTACT INFORMATION

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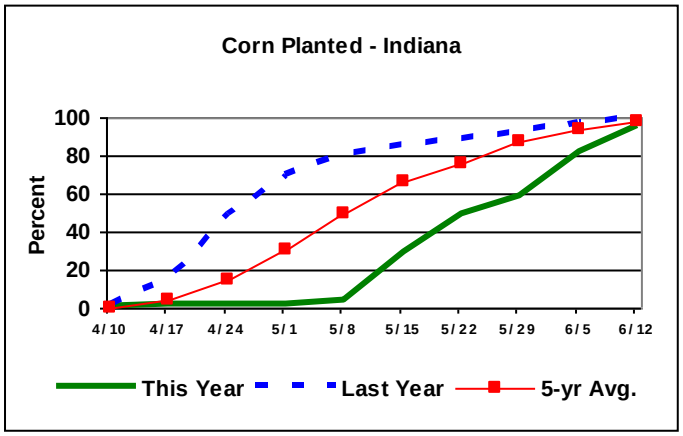
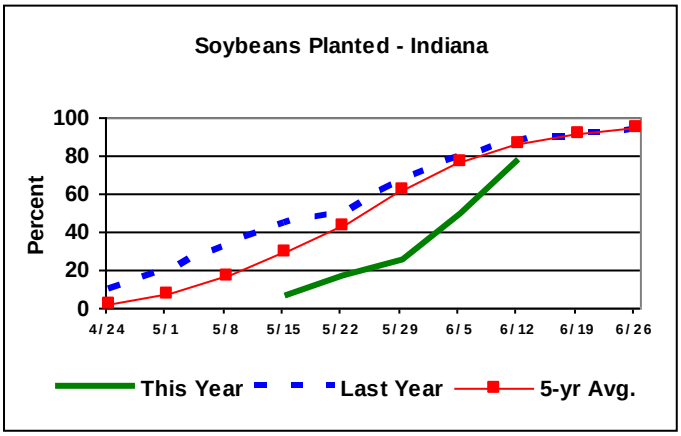
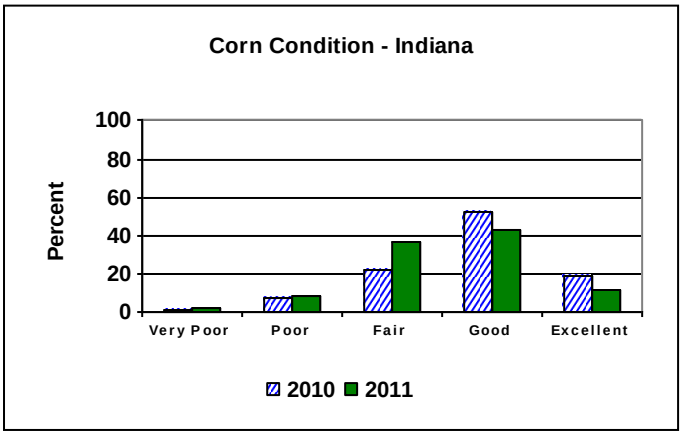
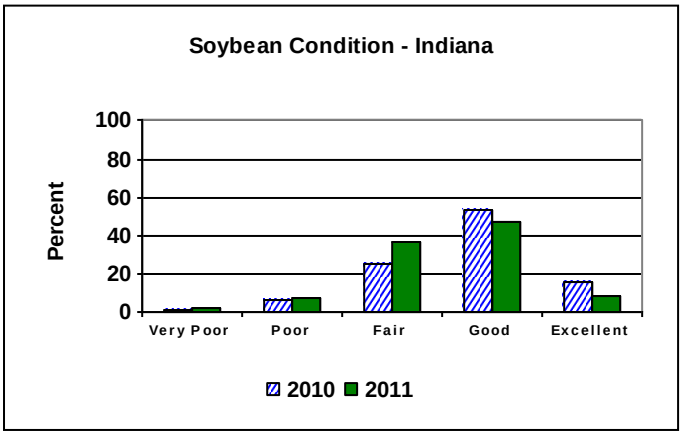
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress









Other Agricultural Comments And News

Can Corn and Soybean Crops Overcome Late Plantings?

For much of the Corn Belt, optimum planting dates for both corn and soybeans are generally identified as occurring in late April or early May. Agronomic research has clearly documented the negative yield impacts of planting corn and soybeans "late". The yield response of late planting is estimated to be nonlinear. That is, yield losses generally accelerate as planting dates get later.

The percentages of the U.S. corn and soybean acreage planted late in 2011 are among the largest of the past 41 years. Based on estimates of weekly planting progress contained in the USDA's *Crop Progress* report, an estimated 26 percent of the 2011 corn acreage has been or will be planted after May 20. The percentage of the corn acreage planted "late" (defined as after May 30 before 1986 and after May 20 since 1986) was larger in only 5 years since 1971. Those years were 1993, 1995, 1996, 2002, and 2009. The largest percentage of the corn acreage planted late, 47 percent, occurred in 1995.

For soybeans, an estimated 46 percent of the 2011 acreage will be planted after May 30. The percentage of the acreage planted "late" (defined as after June 10 before 1986 and after May 30 since 1986) was larger in only 6 years since 1971. Those years included 1986, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1995, and 1996. The largest percentage of the soybean crop planted late, 66 percent, occurred in 1995.

While planting date has a measurable impact on corn and soybean yield potential, planting date is not the dominate factor determining actual yield in a particular year. Summer weather conditions tend to dominate yield outcomes. In the previous five years of late corn planting identified above, the U.S. average yield fell below trend in three years, equaled trend value one year, and exceeded trend in one year. The largest shortfall relative to trend occurred in 1993, when summer weather was dominated by widespread flooding. The U.S. average corn yield was above trend and record large, in the late planted year of 2009. A generally cool, wet summer in 2009 favored crop development and grain fill.

Another way to illustrate the yield impact of summer weather relative to the impact of planting date is to consider the years of lowest U.S. average yield relative to trend yield since 1971. The largest yield shortfalls occurred in 1974, 1983, 1988, and 1993. Of those years, only the 1993 crop was considered to be a late planted crop.

(continued on page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week Ending Sunday, June 12, 2011

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
								April 1, 2011 through June 12, 2011				
	Air Temperature				Precip.		Avg 4 in Soil	Precipitation			GDD Base 50°F	
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Temp	Total	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	95	47	70	-1	1.36	4		15.14	+6.06	38	702	-29
Francesville	94	48	74	+7	1.85	2		15.10	+6.25	37	684	+34
Valparaiso_AP_I	96	50	72	+6	1.47	3		11.52	+2.03	35	700	+82
Wanatah	97	48	71	+4	1.57	3	77	16.14	+7.18	47	583	+16
Winamac	95	51	73	+6	1.61	4		16.60	+7.75	43	728	+78
North Central (2)												
Plymouth	95	49	74	+6	1.47	4		16.73	+7.43	42	684	+3
South_Bend	97	50	74	+7	1.59	3		16.14	+7.51	40	728	+131
Young_America	94	52	75	+7	1.00	3		16.10	+7.43	33	756	+106
Northeast (3)												
Fort_Wayne	97	52	77	+9	1.68	2		17.19	+8.94	43	825	+195
Kendallville	95	52	73	+6	1.04	4		15.80	+7.21	52	674	+77
West Central (4)												
Greencastle	91	56	74	+4	0.28	3		18.13	+8.21	36	791	+2
Perrysville	95	53	77	+8	0.37	2	80	14.32	+4.73	32	867	+155
Spencer_Ag	94	59	75	+6	0.51	3		17.42	+6.99	36	865	+152
Terre_Haute_AFB	94	59	78	+8	0.33	3		16.99	+7.23	36	988	+206
W_Lafayette_6NW	96	51	76	+8	0.79	4	76	16.82	+7.78	38	808	+151
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	93	57	77	+7	1.16	2		15.17	+6.11	38	971	+199
Greenfield	94	57	76	+7	0.33	3		19.84	+10.20	43	867	+152
Indianapolis_AP	92	59	77	+8	0.11	2		13.88	+4.82	38	993	+221
Indianapolis_SE	92	56	76	+6	0.22	1		17.28	+7.85	37	830	+82
Tipton_Ag	94	54	75	+8	2.60	2	78	18.53	+9.46	41	793	+177
East Central (6)												
Farmland	95	54	76	+9	0.75	3	81	13.10	+4.10	45	783	+190
New_Castle	93	56	75	+7	0.69	1		22.11	+12.04	36	790	+179
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	94	64	80	+8	0.72	3		20.39	+10.16	33	1210	+242
Freelandville	95	63	80	+9	0.36	1		18.07	+7.62	30	1034	+212
Shoals_8S	96	59	77	+8	0.51	2		20.40	+9.37	28	953	+165
Stendal	93	64	79	+7	0.60	3		24.17	+12.79	32	1093	+207
Vincennes_5NE	98	63	81	+11	0.55	3	75	17.86	+7.41	29	1065	+243
South Central (8)												
Leavenworth	94	63	79	+10	0.12	2		22.51	+11.43	36	1061	+268
Oolitic	92	62	76	+8	1.40	3	80	21.29	+10.86	37	884	+152
Tell_City	94	65	80	+9	0.25	2		20.46	+9.20	32	1123	+220
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	95	60	77	+9	0.61	2		20.11	+10.14	37	907	+248
Greensburg	95	60	79	+10	0.54	1		20.77	+10.42	34	967	+247
Seymour	93	59	77	+8	2.06	2		22.41	+12.58	33	899	+148

DFN = Departure From Normal.
GDD = Growing Degree Days.
Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.
Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.
Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

For more weather information, visit www.awis.com or call 1-888-798-9955.

In the previous six years of late soybean planting identified above, the U.S. average yield was at or above trend yield in four years. The average yield fell slightly below trend in 1995 with a modestly larger shortfall in 1993. The largest shortfalls in the U.S. average soybean yield relative to trend occurred in 1974, 1980, 1983, 1984, 1988, and 2003. Of those years, only the 1974 crop was considered to be a late planted crop.

The yield potential of the 2011 U.S. corn and soybean crops has been reduced due to a large percentage of the acreage being planted after optimum dates for maximum yield potential. The actual yield outcome for these crops, however, will be determined by weather conditions over the next three months. The generally warmer, drier conditions now being experienced are likely favorable for crop development. At the same time, early summer conditions this year are not similar to summer weather conditions of 2009 that resulted in a record large U.S. average corn yield. The widespread favorable weather conditions of 2009 have occurred only rarely over the past 50 years.

In addition to the uncertainty surrounding yield potential of the 2011 corn and soybean crops, there is more than the normal amount of uncertainty surrounding acreage prospects. The uncertainty stems from a combination of regional flooding, late planting, and the relatively attractive payments that are available to some producers under the prevent plant provisions of the crop insurance program. The magnitude of total planted crop acreage and the mix of crops planted is still very much in doubt late in the season. The planting progress revealed in USDA's June 6 *Crop Progress* report may provide some additional insight on both of these issues.

Recent price behavior suggests that the corn and soybean markets have become more optimistic about acreage, yield, and production prospects for 2011. That optimism seems more justified for soybeans than corn. The corn market may be weighting the 2009 experience too heavily.

Issued by Darrel Good, Agricultural Economist, University of Illinois. Article appears in Farmdoc, June 6, 2011, and can be found at:

http://www.farmdoc.illinois.edu/marketing/weekly/html/060611.html

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WEEKLY NEWS REPORT

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